



DEL MONTE.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

Del Monte, March, '87.

O, siren-sweet Del Monte smiled
Sitting beside the summer sea;
Bland old Pacific's charming child
Brightening the breast of Monterey.

How sped the lovely, luresome days!
How melted into more glad nights!
Midst her embowered, enchanted ways,
Nestled amid serene delights.

But what? But what? An ominous glow
Deepened and brightened o'er the bay
And shone across its placid flow,
Startled we cried: "'Tis Del Monte!"

Ah, what could harm so rare a thing—
And on a night so silver fair?
Only the trees did shadows fling—
Only did sigh the love soft air.

And many a heart in many a clime,
Shall start with pain and sadly say,
"Burned." There I spent my happiest
time;
Alas, for lovely Del Monte!"

The New Del Monte, December, '87.

Out of her ashes she rises
Created anew
And steps to the seat that she stepped from
By the Bay waters blue.

And seeing her sit there serenely
As fair as of old,
The tale of her loss seems a rumor
Right swiftly dispelled.

Was it time? Did she perish? Ah never!
It was but the mist
That came twixt our eyes and her splendor
That was all—I insist?

Plenty of Snow.

Miss Terrill came up to the Institution on snow-shoes on Tuesday morning, February 9th. The blizzard which lasted for three days drifted the road badly, and made it hard to keep paths open. We have no cause now to complain of lack of snow and cold. There is rather too much of both for comfort.—*Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

Fast Riding.

We note the statement in an exchange that the fastest run made by any railroad train in the United States is the trip between Baltimore and Washington, 40 miles in 45 minutes, or at the rate of 53.3 miles an hour. The four o'clock train from New York, on the Pennsylvania road, does nearly as well, making the distance to Trenton, 56 miles, in 64 minutes, or at the rate of 52.5 miles an hour.

Who Will Start the Good Work?

Mr. Crossett, who, we believe, is a missionary, writes from Foo Chow, China, to the *Silent World*, urging that the friends of the deaf send some one to start the work of deaf-mute education in that country. The prospects for supporting the enterprise do not seem to be very good, as no mission board or other organization has given any promise of assistance, and the missionary would have to do as St. Paul did—earn his own living at some handicraft, and make teaching his recreation. The breed of such men may not be extinct, but the specimens are now rarely met with.

A GREAT CELEBRATION.

Appropriate Arrangements Being
Made for the Occasion.

President Harrison will Pass
Through Trenton and Under
the Same Arch That was
Built for Washington.

On the 30th of April next, the government of the United States, under the Constitution, will have been in operation just one hundred years, for, on that day, in the year 1789, George Washington was inaugurated the first President in New York City. It is proposed that President Harrison shall make the journey from Washington to New York, over the same route that Gen. Washington took one hundred years ago. If this programme is carried out, it will include a celebration at Trenton, in commemoration of that made in honor of Washington, which is thus described by Irving in his "Life of Washington".

The reader may remember Washington's gloomy night on the banks of the Assunpink, which flows through Trenton; the camp fires of Cornwallis in front of him; the Delaware full of floating ice in his rear, and his sudden resolve on that midnight retreat which turned the fortunes of the campaign. On the bridge crossing that eventful stream, the ladies of Trenton had caused a triumphal arch to be erected. It was entwined with evergreens and laurels, and bore the inscription, "The defender of the mothers will be the protector of the daughters." At this bridge the matrons of the city were assembled to pay him reverence, and as he passed under the arch, a number of young girls, dressed in white and with crowned garlands, strewed flowers before him, singing the following ode expressive of their love and gratitude:

SONATA.

WELCOME mighty chief! once more
Welcome to this grateful shore!
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the fatal blow—
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair, matrons grave,
Those thy conquering arms did save,
Build for thee triumphal bowers,
Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers—
Strew your hero's way with flowers.

Never was ovation more touching and sincere; and Washington, tenderly affected, declared that the impression of it on his heart could never be effaced.

Part of this old arch is still preserved, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and will be erected in the old place, where Greene street crosses the Assunpink. The celebration of next April, in Trenton, will be under the charge of Post 8, G. A. R., and will be somewhat similar to the reception given to Washington.

After leaving Trenton, General Harrison and party will proceed to Elizabethport, where they will take

a steamboat for New York. The celebration in that city will include a ball on the evening of the 29th, an oration on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street, the very spot where Washington was inaugurated; a monster parade, and numerous other features. The cost is estimated at \$175,000, to be borne partly by appropriations from the General and State Governments, and partly by popular subscription.

A Royal Deaf-Mute.

One of the first children to be buried in Westminster Abbey was a little deaf and dumb girl, five years old and a daughter of King Henry the Third of England. She died in the year 1257, when her father was in great trouble by reason of war and famine which desolated his kingdom. The poor King was very fond of his afflicted child, who an old chronicler admits was of a lovely disposition and possessed of great beauty. The queen, her mother, fell ill and nearly died of grief at the loss of her little deaf and dumb daughter. She was buried with great pomp near the Confessor's tomb, and a splendid monument reared above her, rich in mosaic, polished stone and silver ornaments. Time has defaced it but enough remains to show the care and art lavished upon it. "She was dumb and therefore fit for nothing," says the historian of her time, but though the child has slept six hundred years in the tomb, her story and the tender care and affection lavished on her are still told to the visitor of to-day. Did she live in vain?

A Deaf-Mute Sculptor.

Mr. Douglas Tilden, who, as we mentioned in a former number, is mentioned in Paris where he is studying art, by a scholarship of the California Institution for the Deaf, writes to the *Weekly News*, published at that school, a very interesting account of Mr. Paul Choppin, a deaf-mute sculptor. Mr. Choppin received a medal of the third class at the Salon last year, in the department of sculpture. As there were in competition in this department 1,115 works, and as only nineteen medals were awarded, is evident that this artist is entitled to a high rank among the sculptors of the present day. He secured the contract for the bronze statue of Dr. Paul Broca, erected in one of the finest streets of Paris, in competition with the best French sculptors. As the models submitted to the jury in the competition were not accompanied by the names of the artists, there was no chance for favoritism in the award. Mr. Choppin has exhibited six times at the Salon, was honorably mentioned in the exhibition of 1886, and, as related above, last year secured a medal. As he is only thirty-two years old, he may yet obtain still higher distinction.

"Carry your trunk any where in the city for 25 cents," as the baggage expressman said to the elephant.

EVILS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Prof. G. O. Fay Very Strongly
Criticises Carelessness and
Mismanagement.

No one in the profession of deaf-mute education has sounder judgment, and no one has had a wider experience of institution life, than Prof. G. O. Fay, of Hartford. The following paragraph, from his pen, touches very keenly an evil to which there is a constant tendency in institutions like ours. Principals and other officers should be always on their guard against this tendency, in themselves and in others, remembering there never was an institution founded "for the support and enjoyment of those employed in the education of the deaf." At the same time pupils should not be allowed to form the habit of looking to those around them for help, instead of helping themselves. All the officers of our schools, from the principal down, are appointed for the purpose of benefitting the pupils, but the best way to help them is to teach them to help themselves—to work faithfully, to obey promptly, to compete honorably:

"Institution life should be organized with leading reference to the welfare of the pupils themselves. In the appropriation of rooms, the arrangement of school hours, the assignment of housework, the consumption of supplies, the general use of the premises, large opportunity exists for officers to provide for themselves first, and incidentally for pupils. This is not parental; it is simply and only mercenary. Evils of this nature have led sometimes to the exclusion of the domestic life of all adults, or of as many as possible, from the institution building. Social privation is the chief calamity of the deaf, and should be alleviated by every reasonable expedient. Properly regulated and pervaded by a generous devotion to the welfare and progress of the pupils, the incidental society of as many adults as possible—at any rate, of teachers and employees—is beneficial, and should be recognized, encouraged, and regulated by careful provision and privilege. A spirit of generous interest in the deaf will also protect the duller, perhaps uninteresting, pupils from premature dismissal. Pupils should not be left to suffer from delayed promotions and hasty removals in the interest or at the caprice of ambitious or impatient teachers. Institutions should not be administered primarily for the comfort of a staff of officers, or chiefly in behalf of the brighter and more attractive children."

A Verdict for \$3,000.

Miss Mary L. Bennet, a deaf-mute lady, has sued the New York and Greenwood Lake railroad for damages, and has got a verdict for \$3,000 against the company. The case has been appealed, and will come up before the Supreme Court, at Trenton, during the present term.

The ♦ Silent ♦ Worker.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH

AT THE

New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1889.

THE Florida Institution has not been opened this year, in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in that State.

THE pupils in the Ohio Institution have all been examined by an oculist, and thirty-five of them have been either put under treatment or furnished with glasses.

OUR acknowledgments are due to Prof. Dobyns for a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Sixth Conference of Principals of Institutions for Deaf-Mutes. Each of the teachers has also received a copy, and one has been furnished to the library of the school—all through the courtesy of Prof. Dobyns.

ONE of the features of the *Kentucky Deaf-Mute* is the Matron's Diary, which appears in almost every issue. This department alone is "worth the price of subscription," being filled with useful hints about housekeeping, sound advice to young people, and the practical philosophy of a kind, sensible, refined woman.

THE Northern New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, at Malone, has just completed its new buildings, at a cost of \$40,000. They seem to be well planned and commodious. We have received a copy of the report of this institution, and, while it contains nothing very striking, we think that the views of the principal, Mr. Rider, are eminently sound and sensible. Mr. Rider, by the way, is a deaf-mute, as is also Mr. White, of the Utah Institution, and likewise Mr. Simpson, of the Dakota Institution. We believe that these are the only deaf-mutes holding the position of principal.

THE men are stringing the wires on the poles along Chestnut avenue, and soon we shall have the bright electric light every evening. The boys must keep away from the poles. Some of the boys climbed up the poles for fun. This is very dangerous. If you should touch the wire while the electricity is passing through it, you would fall dead. The other day, in New York, an electric light wire broke and fell on a horse, killing him instantly. Several men have been killed in this way. The copper wires are covered with rubber, to keep the electricity from hurting any one, but often the rubber wears off, and then the wire is as dangerous as a rattle snake. Give it a wide berth!

WE have a copy of the proceedings of the Twelfth Convention of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes, held in Rochester, New York, August 29th and 30th, 1888. A perusal of the report has confirmed the views which we have expressed elsewhere, as to the usefulness of deaf-mute societies. We venture to say that the convention reported in the pamphlet was as orderly, as enjoyable to those who attended, and as creditable to the intelligence of those who took part, as any meeting of any similar social organization. Besides the transaction of the regular business of the society, interesting papers were read by Mr. W. M. Chamberlain, Mr. F. L. Seliney, Mr. Jonathan Eddy and Mr. Thomas F. Fox, all of whom are graduates of institutions for deaf-mutes. The report shows a membership of ninety-four, and a generally flourishing condition of the association.

VERY much interest has been excited in this city by the trial of Austin Myatt, for murder, in causing the death of James Cavanagh. Both the men were operative potters, working in the same building, and a dispute about some trifling matter led to the quarrel which ended in the death of one at the hand of the other. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, on February 15th, after a trial which lasted about a week. The prisoner was ably defended by H. N. Barton, Esq., whose skill undoubtedly saved Myatt's life, as he would have been found guilty of murder, in all probability, if he had not had the assistance of experienced counsel.

WE congratulate the National Association of Deaf-Mutes on the completion of their fine memorial statue to Thomas H. Gallaudet. This work is from the hand of French, the eminent sculptor, whose statue of the "Minute Man" has been so much admired. The deaf-mutes of America and their hearing friends who have assisted them in their undertaking, may pride themselves on having erected a worthy memorial to a noble man. One or two deaf-mute artists submitted very meritorious designs for the monument, but, as none of them had any previous experience in work of this kind, it was thought best to employ an artist who had successfully executed monumental statues in bronze.

WE learn, as we go to press, that the appropriation for the National Deaf-Mute College, which was threatened by an illiberal committee, and which we feared would be very much diminished, has been secured intact, largely by the efforts of President Gallaudet. May all executive heads of institutions be as successful as the genial and accomplished Doctor has always been!

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Third National Convention of Deaf-Mutes to be Held at Washington Next June.

WE have received from Mr. E. A. Hodgson, president of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes, a very interesting sketch of the origin of this society and of the work which it has done and of that which it has still in hand. We are sorry that the paper was received too late to be printed in full, but we will give a summary of its leading features.

The Association referred to was founded August 25th, 1880, in Cincinnati, by a number of prominent deaf-mutes from different parts of the country. Its meetings were to be triennial, and accordingly a second convention was held in New York, in August 1883, when the resolution was taken to raise a fund and erect a memorial to Thomas H. Gallaudet, the father of deaf-mute instruction in America. In order to allow time for this work to be finished, the third convention was to be called in August, 1888, at the National Deaf-Mute College in Washington, when and where the memorial statue was to be dedicated. However, the statue was not finished at the time named, and a further postponement of the convention was necessary.

Mr. Hodgson concludes his statement of facts with the following notification:

"Finally, in pursuance of the duty incumbent upon me as president of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes, I hereby announce that the Third National Convention of Deaf-Mutes will meet at the National Deaf-Mutes College, in the city of Washington, D. C., at nine o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 26th, 1889, and will continue its sessions until a final adjournment has been reached, which will probably be during Friday, June 29th.

E. A. HODGSON,
President."

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1889.

Mr. Wood's Sad Loss.

Our instructor in printing, Mr. Wood, has met with a severe bereavement in the loss of his sister, Mrs. William H. Earley, of this city. Our sympathy goes out to him in this affliction, which is the more trying as it is the second death in his immediate family in less than a year.

Miss Gillin's Sojourn in Boston.

Miss Gillin was in Boston, on business, for three days, about the middle of this month. While there, she was the guest of Miss Poulson, the author of the pretty little poem "Santa Claus and the Mouse," which we reprinted from *St. Nicholas*, in our December number. Miss Gillin visited the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, in Boston. We shall expect an account of her visit in our next issue. Our readers will be glad to read about Laura Bridgman, whose bust, in plaster, we have in our parlor. Miss Gillin had a very pleasant visit with her.

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. H. D. Walker, of the Kansas Institution, a teacher in that school and a brother of the principal. Mr. Walker was the writer of a very good article in the January *Annals*, on Idioms, which attracted very much attention in the profession. He leaves a wife and two children.

Miss Yard's Visit.

Miss Yard took advantage of the Washington's Birthday holiday to make a visit to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, having obtained an extension of her leave of absence for this purpose. Such visits to other schools, by bright and energetic teachers, are of great advantage on both sides.

Prof. Jenkins' Bereavement.

Our superintendent has been called away to Hartford, Conn., by the news of the sudden death of his uncle, Rev. William Thompson, D.D., of the Theological Seminary in that city. Dr. Thompson had just passed his eighty-third birthday, and had been connected with the seminary for more than fifty-four years, coming there in September, 1834, as Professor of Hebrew. He was still actively engaged in the work of teaching, and within the present year had added to his other labors an entirely new course of lectures. He truly "died in harness," and, as we read of Moses, "his eye was not dim, neither was his natural force abated." Dr. Thompson leaves two married daughters, but he outlived all his three sons, the youngest of whom died in the army, after a brief, but conspicuously gallant service, while the others held, with credit, responsible positions in civil life.

"Happy their end who vanish down life's evening stream
Placid as swans that drift in dream
Round the next river bend!
Happy long life, with honor at the close,
Friends' painless tears, the softened thought
Of foes!
What more could fortune send?"

Sudden Death.

WE learn with regret, as we go to press, of the sudden death of Charles G. Zimmerman, Esq., the father of Miss Ida Zimmerman, one of our pupils. Mr. Zimmerman was in Trenton, attending the Grand Council of the Order of Red Men, of which he had just been re-elected Grand Treasurer for the coming year, and, while at his hotel, was stricken with paralysis, yesterday the 27th instant. He received the best care from his friends, and had the services of the best physicians, but died during the night.

Mr. Zimmerman served with credit during the war, and was mustered out of service as adjutant of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers. He held a position in the Philadelphia Custom House for a number of years, but in 1885 he resigned and opened a hotel in Atlantic City, where he has since resided. He was a prominent member of several societies, including the Masons, Odd Fellows and (as above mentioned) the Red Men. He was a man of a genial, generous disposition, and affectionate in an unusual degree to his family, especially to his daughter, who is deaf. The general remark among his acquaintances was: "Charles Zimmerman hadn't an enemy in the world." Ida and the family have the sympathy of us all.

Thoughts for Sunday.

No excuse will stand in the day of judgment.—*Luther*.

Religion is the living out the truth there is in us.—*Gordon*.

The humblest disciple has his Gethsemanes, and should meet them unflinchingly.—*Spence*.

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity.—*Hazlitt*.

OUR YOUNG REPORTERS.

What They Have to Write About This Month.

ANNIE WOOLSTON.

Last Saturday Edna Miller and I went to see Edna's cousin, and it was two o'clock in the afternoon, and then we went to Josie Hattersley's house. Josie gave two apples to Edna and me. I thanked her. Yesterday morning some of the girls wrote letters in the chapel. Yesterday afternoon some of the boys were talking on the piazza and standing in the yard.

PAUL NIEDERMAN.

Last summer I made a soldier cap, and I put the cap on my head to show the boys and girls. They were surprised to see the boys march on the street. The captain ordered the other soldiers to march on the street to show the people. The captain had a sword to command the soldiers to walk slowly in Newark. My mamma let me go to see the soldiers in the City Hall.

EDWARD MANNING.

Dennis O'Keefe, a former pupil of this school, left this school last summer and has secured a good job and is working as a shoemaker. Mr. John Kuckens informed us that he has enlarged his business, having employed Messrs. Shannon and O'Keefe, his old chums of this school, and they are assistants. Last November he moved to another store for more room, at No. 186 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J., where he will be very glad to make many pairs of shoes to sell, and also to repair boots and shoes. All of the boys, girls and also some teachers are very glad that he is very successful in his business.

CHARLES HUMMER.

This afternoon a hearing boy and his friend came here to visit this school. Last October when the firemen had their parade he asked Miss Hall, "Who these boys and girls were?" She told him they were deaf-mutes. Then he asked her whether he could come to this school to see the deaf boys and girls. He came here to visit the school to-day, and my teacher told us about him, and he goes to school from seven o'clock at night till ten. He studies geography, history, reading and spelling lessons. We were very much surprised to see him. He works in a baker's store in the daytime. I gave my teacher three alphabet cards for him to learn how to talk with his fingers. His name was Alexander McLees.

IDA MAY COLE.

At my home I asked my papa to send me a pair of shoes and rubbers after I returned to school. Papa wrote the wrong directions upon my shoes, so he wrote to me and asked if I had received them. He had directed them to Chambersburg, New Jersey, and he didn't put in care of Superintendent, Mr. Jenkins, and I have not received them yet. When I showed the letter to Mr. Jenkins about my shoes, he said he would go to the post-office, but he didn't get them all right. Last Saturday Annie Fullerton and Anna MacKenzie went with me to the city to buy things, and then we went to the post-office, and I asked Annie Fullerton to write about my shoes, but the postman did not hear of them. I think they are lost. I feel very bad, because I want some new shoes. If I do not get them soon, my father will send me others.

ADA MAY VAN NESS.

This morning at the Masonic Temple I wrote a letter on the typewriter and put it in an envelope and mailed it in the post-office. Going in the office was a good chance to warm ourselves. While there we saw a colored woman sliding away by the force of the wind. She slid over to the corner and hugged a tall glass-headed man with an iron box full of letters at his side. She laughed and tried to walk carefully away on the slippery ice, but the wind blew her dress out so hard that she had to walk with short steps. Every night the man with a glass head watches the people pass to and fro with his one bright eye. Can't you guess what I am driving at? It was only the street lamp post that she hugged for safety from being knocked over by the wind.

ALFRED KING.

Last January Paul Kees read in a newspaper about the White Caps who killed some people in New Jersey. There are a great many White Caps in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, and they are very bad men; and when some of the people want to walk in the city at midnight then the White Caps will whip and kill them, and they are wicked and cruel to the people. Two or three weeks ago some workmen put up the electric light pole and it is not finished yet. I think it will be finished next week, or in two weeks. When it is finished, I will go out and I will play in the yard every night with some boys. I had plenty of fun and a good time on George Washington's birthday. I went to the Opera House on February 22d, 1889.

CARRIE STARING.

Yesterday afternoon Gertrude Dyson received a call from a friend of her parents, Mr. Peter Stagg. He lives in Cresskill, near her home, and in looks is very handsome, and in manner very easy. He was very much interested in his visit here, and asked our teacher, Miss Yard, many questions about the deaf-mute pupils and teachers, and ways of teaching, for a long time.

CHARLES FAY.

Some girls are very pretty. I like pretty girls. The snow is melting on the grass. I make snow balls to throw. The boys and girls were playing on the snow. The boys threw balls on the snow. The railroad track is covered with snow in Trenton.

EMMA LEFFERSON.

Yesterday early in the morning Miss Flynn and Mrs. Jones went on a short trip to Philadelphia to visit the deaf-mute school there. They came home late last night. This morning after breakfast our supervisor told us about her visit.

A Miraculous Escape.

A team of horses attached to a bob-sled, bearing twelve deaf-mutes from the Dakota Territorial Deaf-Mute School at Sioux Falls ran away. The driver was thrown out and badly cut about the face. The team then started for the Milwaukee depot, but turning a corner all were thrown out but two children about five years old. With these babies on board, the team ran on to the Milwaukee tracks, before a crowd of affrighted passengers, who were waiting for the incoming train. After several narrow escapes the team ran into a switch and were stopped with the babies still intact.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

AMUSING MISTAKES.

Though Amusing and Ridiculous They Are Made in Good Faith.

Our deaf-mute children in their efforts to acquire and use the English language, often make laughable mistakes. We will mention a few, not to ridicule the children, but to show how hard it is for them to get a knowledge of the English language, which comes to the hearing child without conscious effort. Once, about twenty years ago, General Sherman, with his wife and daughter, paid a visit to the New York Institution, at Washington Heights. After he had left, one of the pupils was asked to describe the personal appearance of the General. He stepped to the blackboard and dashed off this sentence: "General Sherman is a great blockhead." His teacher was shocked at such disrespect to a great man, but the boy explained that he meant only to remark upon the General's protuberant forehead. Another pupil in the same class was writing from memory a chapter from the New Testament, in which was this verse:

"And the same John had * * * a leathern girdle about his loins," but she wrote it "a leathern griddle." When her attention was called to this mistake, she defended her version of the text, and explained it by reference to the next verse, which reads: "And his meat was locusts and wild honey." She said that the griddle was to fry the locusts on, and the honey to eat them with. A pupil who was asked to describe the personal appearance of the principal of her school, wrote as follows: "Mr. — is tall and slender, he has a drab hair and blue eyes. He wears a pair of slippers and a dark-blue necktie." There is an old story in the Hartford Institution of a Presbyterian minister who called there and put the question to a class: "What is the chief end of man?" to which a bright lad replied: "His head." And we think that as smart an answer as any hearing person could have given.

When Mr. Tyler was President, he once visited the New York Institution, and one of the pupils wrote on the slate: "President Tyler is a very sentimental man." Now as it happened, Mr. Tyler was not a man of very much sentiment, nor of a very keen sense of humor, so he was a little offended at what the boy wrote. Afterward the teacher asked the boy what he meant by calling the President sentimental. "Why," he said "the President sent many men." They tell a very good story in the Hartford Institution about a pupil who had had the meaning of the prefix *dis* explained to him, and who was to write sentences to illustrate the point. He produced the following, in which he "built better than he knows." "The boys like to play, the girls like to display." What he meant was that boys are fond of, and girls are averse to violent exercise.

No doubt other schools have quite as funny experiences in this line, which, if put down, would at least run a good second to the famous Portuguese grammar which rendered a familiar English proverb in this shape. "He is not so devil as he is black," and which gave this form of another saying: "You must seize the occasion of his hairs." It must

not be thought, however, that other people than deaf-mutes don't make bad mistakes in using a language with which they are not so familiar.

The writer once heard another "gringo," ask a servant in a Mexican hotel to bring him a boiled prairie-wolf (cayote), using the word by mistake for camote, which means sweet potato. And then there was the Spanish lady who gave as a reason for not accepting an invitation to a picnic "that she had already compromised herself with another gentleman," using the word which, in her own language, would have given correctly her meaning, that she had a previous engagement. Deaf-mutes may avoid many such mistakes, if instead of thinking everything out in signs and then translating the idea into English, they will take pains to learn the correct and idiomatic English expression for every thing they have frequent occasion to say, and using it directly, when called for.

A DEAF-MUTE FABLE.

A Boy Saved From Freezing to Death by Birds.

BY MICHAEL P. CONDON.

The birds were in the woods with a little boy. The boy was absent from his home, and walked on his own way along the woods with pleasure, but finally he lost his way to his home and he was troubled about his way. He was standing near the little tree, which protected him from snow falling; he cried for help, but nobody was there, and he could not get any food for himself, and he was almost starving from his empty stomach, and at last he fainted with pain; he shouted more and more for "help." When the birds heard the sounds from some one who was dying in the snow, they flew out in search for what they heard, and they were glad to find the poor little boy. They went away and picked a lot of leaves up and brought them and covered him with them so as to make him warm and alive again. They sang "God shall save this poor little boy." When the glad tidings reached his parents, they hastily ran to the woods where their son was lying on the snow in unconsciousness; they found him and carefully took him to their sweet home in safety. Before the lost boy's parents took him from under the snow in the woods, they saw the birds around him lying there, and they boiled with anger against these birds, because they thought that they were intending to eat their son, and they threw sticks at them so as to make them go away. These birds did so. When their poor son got well he told them a story of the tidings of himself, and also of these birds, which had done so much to save his life. When his parents listened to his extended talk about it, they burst into tears, on account of their error of suspicion that these birds were attempting to kill their poor son. Their son told them that they were very kind and good to him, and the parents went away, bought some cranberries, and went with them to the woods where their son was, and they fed the birds with the cranberries, and returned thanks to God, our Father Almighty, who led the birds to where the son was lying; and also they thanked the birds for their kindness in comforting him; how he and his parents were exceedingly glad to live together.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?**Our Views of This Very Much Disputed Question.**

Our exchanges among the deaf-mute press are just now having a good deal to say, pro and con, about the question: "Should the deaf seek the society of other deaf persons, or should they seek to join the society of those who hear?" We feel like answering: "They should!" On the one hand, does not like seek like, the world over? We have associations of doctors, grocers, railway engineers, army veterans, graduates of schools and colleges—why not, therefore, of deaf-mutes?

They have, on the whole, very similar attainments, tastes and capacities for enjoyment—above all they can converse among themselves with vastly more ease and freedom than they can with hearing people. These societies of deaf-mutes also serve a good purpose in bringing them, from time to time, before the public, and raising them, as a class, in public estimation. Since then,

"Our feeble nature seeks
The aid of clubs, the countenance of
cliques."

it seems to us that associations of deaf-mutes have a very good reason for being.

On the other hand, there are the strongest reasons why deaf-mutes should use every opportunity for conversation and social intercourse with their hearing friends and acquaintances. If there were no other reason, they need the practice in language. Then, too, they need to know how people in general talk and think about a thousand and one matters which one doesn't read about in books, or see discussed in the papers. If the deaf keep aloof from those who hear, as some of them have advised, they will become recluses, shut out from the life of the community in which their lot is cast. Moreover, the deaf need to have the sympathy and interest of the public. Now if they shut themselves up in a little coterie, having no interest in the great world outside, it can hardly be expected that the world will concern itself about them. Then when money is needed for deaf-mute schools, deaf-mute homes, and deaf-mute churches, where is it to come from?

We do not doubt that deaf persons often fail to receive their share of courtesy from persons who ought to know what is due to every one. In fact, we have witnessed some astonishing instances of ill breeding in this line. But then, it is equally true that very often the persistent deaf-mute, with his pencil, becomes a terrific bore to busy people, through his lack of tact and common sense. We are glad to say that we have known many more cases in which a bright and sensible deaf-mute has made a host of hearing friends, whose kind regard and friendly intercourse have been the source of much pleasure and profit to him.

His Infirmary Saved Him.

The Columbus, Ohio, *Sunday Capital* says: L. D. Waite, the deaf and dumb deputy at the Recorder's office, has remained in his position during one Democratic and one Republican administration of the office, and is to remain under the present Recorder. Had Mr. Waite been able to "shoot off his mouth" during the late campaign, he, like the other clerks, would now be waiting around for some other job.

Female Club Swingers.

The ladies of the Minnesota school have formed a class in Indian club swinging, and are reported as becoming quite expert.

Pantomimic Entertainment.

A fair and pantomimic entertainment were gotten up by the officers and pupils of the Central New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on the evening of February 1st. It seems to have been very well planned, and was a decided success financially. The net receipts were \$162, which will be divided equally between the Peet Memorial Fund and the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

Out of Debt.

We are very glad to learn that St. Ann's (P. E.) Church, New York, has at last been freed from debt.

Founded in 1850, by its present Rector, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., as a place of worship and a centre of religious work for the deaf, it has been the pioneer in this line of Christian activity. Dr. Gallaudet has thus the honor of being the originator of the idea of a separate church for the deaf, as his father was the first to establish a school for the same class in this country. The church, when they completed their present building, was obliged to leave a mortgage debt of \$50,000 on it, which sum has gradually been reduced, till at the beginning of the present year, the indebtedness was only \$11,000. Now comes the welcome intelligence that a liberal Christian gentleman has given the sum necessary to wipe out the mortgage. The conditions attached to the gift are that the church shall offer its sittings free, and that the name of the donor shall be kept secret. May He who "seeth in secret" "reward openly" this generous friend of the deaf.

How to Earn a Living.

To earn their living some people take to dressmaking, type-writing, and a great many other ways. In the bible there is a story about a woman named Ruth whose husband was dead, and as she and her mother were very poor, she took to work gleaning in a field, and she was able to take care of herself for the rest of her life. Some people think women cannot work, but it is a mistake, for some women work just as hard as the men, and there are many stories of the present day about women whose husbands are either dead or sick, and who are not afraid to work in order to protect their families and keep the wolf from the door. Some who are not as well educated as others become servants and nurses. Many of these girls come from Ireland to America to earn money, which they send back to their parents, and enable them to buy food and pay the rent. I have read in the newspapers all about Ireland, and I think it is terrible about the suffering and hardships. If all the men here think they are so smart and able to do anything, I would just like to know why don't they get to work, and do some good for Ireland, and not stand around seeing their better-halves toiling in the sweat of their brows? There are a great many women who have risen from poor families, but who are as successful as any of the men. The next thing you know will be women voting for woman's rights. I say "three cheers for the United States, and for all the women in them."—J. A. H.

MR. THOMAS BROWN.**A Close Student, a Successful Farmer and a Good Friend to the Deaf.**

One of the best known and most deserving deaf-mutes in this country was Mr. Thomas Brown, who died in 1886, at the ripe age of eighty-two. He was a pupil of the elder Gallaudet and of Dr. H. P. Peet, two of the most eminent among American instructors of the deaf, and although he was eighteen years old before he began to go to school, he made unusual progress in his studies. After leaving school he returned to his native place, Henniker, N. H., where he spent the remainder of his life on his farm, which he managed with skill and success.

He was not only a hard worker with his hands, but a great reader and a close student. He was always a leader in every plan for the benefit of the deaf, and led a most exemplary life, which secured for him the respect of all who knew him. It is worthy of note that he was the son of deaf-mute parents, and that the infirmity was transmitted to his son, Prof. Thomas L. Brown, of Flint, Michigan. By the way, we would like to know whether the observation of those in other institutions agrees with our own—that the deaf children of deaf parents are, in general, brighter than the deaf children of hearing parents?

We think that such is the case, and that the fact is accounted for not by difference in the original distribution of brains, but by the opportunities which the one child has and which the other lacks, for intercourse with others during the impressionable years of early childhood. A neat, tasteful pamphlet has been prepared, giving a sketch of Mr. Brown's life with the eulogy pronounced at his funeral and with a portrait engraved on wood, showing a face full of character and intelligence. We can unhesitatingly hold up Mr. Brown's life as a pattern for our pupils to follow.

Do You See the Point?

The harmless-looking banana skin is often the first step in a downward career.—*Norristown Herald*.

There is a Terre Haute girl so modest that she won't listen to a bear story.—*Terre Haute Express*.

The policemen talk of forming an organization. It might be called the Order of Arrest.—*Binghamton Republican*.

"Wheat is on the jump," says a St. Louis commercial writer. This must be spring wheat.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Now it is said Ben Butterworth is being boomed for a Cabinet position. This will show how much is Butterworth in Ohio.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

The Chicago ball-players do not appear to have been very deeply impressed with the Pyramids. They don't like cheeps without tomato sauce.—*Chicago Herald*.

Mr. Posey, of Indiana, who took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives last week, will probably indulge frequently in the flowers of speech.—*Baltimore American*.

A Chicago man says he has to live on eight cents a week. It may be true, but it savors somewhat of a desire to persuade the world that Chicago has a poet.—*Binghamton Republican*.

Will Graduate Cooks.

Before a great while we hope to have a cook-room, with all the appurtenances thereof, so that some of our girls who have no homes may equip themselves for regular cooks in good families. Some of our society people who are in need of good cooks had better begin learning our alphabet, for when our girls graduate in the culinary department they will be in demand.—*Matron's Diary in Kentucky Deaf-Mute*.

Ontario's Eighteenth Report.

We clip the following from the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The principal, Mr. Mathison, says: "There are a good many deaf-mutes married in this province, and I know of none who are less happy and prosperous than the average class of persons in like conditions of life."

I do not think that the percentage of deaf children from such marriages is any larger than from the ordinary classes. I can see no valid reason why deaf persons should not intermarry, if they are so disposed, as the marital relation is calculated to afford them as much, if not more, happiness and protection than it does hearing people.

This is owing to their infirmity, which isolates them from society and deprives them of a large share of social pleasures. They find each other's society a source of enjoyment that proves a sure shield from many of the temptations and excesses of life, and a sense of responsibility leads to industry and economy. In view of all the circumstances, any opposition to the consummation of deaf-mute love matches partakes of the nature of an injustice. If the parties to the contract are able, by their own industry and skill, to maintain a family, no impediments should be placed in the way of their matrimonial inclinations."

TERMS OF ADMISSION

TO THE

NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

TRENTON, N. J.

THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR Deaf-Mutes, established by act approved March 31st, 1882, offers its advantages on the following conditions: The candidate must be a resident of the State, not less than eight nor more than twenty-one years of age, deaf, and of sufficient physical health and intellectual capacity to profit by the instruction afforded. The person making application for the admission of a child as a pupil is required to fill out a blank form, furnished for the purpose, giving necessary information in regard to the case. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a county judge or county clerk of the county, or the chosen freeholder or township clerk of the township, or the mayor of the city where the applicant resides, also by a certificate from two freeholders of the county. These certificates are printed on the same sheet with the forms of application, and are accompanied by full directions for filling them out. Blank forms of application, and any desired information in regard to the school, may be obtained by writing to the following address.

Weston Jenkins, A. M.,
Superintendent.

Trenton, N. J.